

# THE NEW YORK SUN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1866.

## RECONSTRUCTION.—The Situation in Congress.

The Senate yesterday took up the amended plan of reconstruction, which was prepared by the causes of Republican members, and voted upon the said section. This section, which, as we have before stated, is the key of the whole measure, was adopted by a vote of 32 to 10—a majority which indicates that it would be sustained in the event of a veto from the President. Attention will now be directed to the House to see how the Senate plan will be received there. The House has been floundering in the reconstruction mire during the last six months, and probably it will be glad to have the Senate help it out. Thaddeus Stevens and his immediate followers certainly cannot like the Senate programme, for it is decidedly too conservative to meet their views; but a majority of the Republican members in the House would probably follow the Senate lead, and so exorcise the impulsive Stevens. The opposition of Senator Douglass to the bill on yesterday may be regarded as a pretty sure sign that the President will veto it if it should reach the House. In that case, it would probably be sustained by both Houses of Congress, and thus become a law, putting an end to the reconstruction muddle.

## EXPENSIVE CONCILIATION.

We saw an interesting scene in a late speech at Auburn, that mutual conciliation between the South and the North is the most essential feature of reconstruction. Upon that hypothesis he defended the lenient course of the Government toward the rebels, and conceded that the President's action was in the method which he had adopted for winning the Southern people back to their old allegiance. While this policy is theoretically sound, however, it should not be made too exclusive. In one instance, particularly, we think Mr. Brown is investing entirely too much Government money for conciliatory purposes. The Richmond Examiner was notorious throughout the war for its profound bitterness against the Government, and for its defense of every infamy that sprang from the rebellion. Since the termination of the war it has been noted for its spirit of vindictiveness against everything worth of Mason and Dixitism. It is the acknowledged representative of the irreconcileable and impugnable class of immigration, is the party upon whom the responsibility rests for a usurpation that has been practised upon immigrants, at Castle Garden by railroad runners. The Commissioners receive no salary for their services, and the practical business of looking after the welfare of the immigrants devolves upon the General Agent. There is evidently need of "reconstruction" somewhere in the management of the immigrant department at Castle Garden, and we hope that a beneficial change will be soon effected.

## LAST SICKNESS AND DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Dr. March, in his Diary, says:

Tuesday, May 29.—General Scott was too feeble to endure the fatigue of dressing, and for the first time consented to give up and remain in bed. He cringed all nourishment except a little brandy and water. His mind was perfectly clear, and although he did not talk on account of the removal of his teeth, he quite indicated his desires. At 11 A. M. I telegraphed to Mrs. Scott, his daughter, that he was more worse. There was no one in the sick chamber of the two attendants and myself at this time. He was very obstinate, would throw his feet out of bed, and in other ways act peculiarly. Many states also that the General's mind was not only clear, but that his memory was excellent and most receptive, as was indicated by anecdotes which he told concerning events which happened forty years ago.

## DISFRANCHISEMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

An act to Gen. Scott, and a member of his last military family, I was necessarily a great deal with him, and saw much of him. He was always a difficult man to satisfy, and yet one of the most charming persons I ever met. He was apt to be exacting, capacious, and peremptory, but always just. At the commencement of the war he saw clearly what it would count to not recognize the vast proportion it would assume as something beyond the compass of his military powers. He very wisely asked to be retired, for he knew that his health could not withstand the fatigues that would be brought to bear upon it. Since my connection with the Academy I have, of course, seen a great deal of him, for he was ever a firm friend of the Academy and of the eastern, who looked up to him, when I was one, as one of the few great men of the world. When he came up this time, instead of going to Coopers, he came direct to the Point, something very unusual. He looked feeble and emaciated, but he never occurred to me that he would not live out the season. He lay ill for a day or so prior to his death, but not seriously, as to alarm us, and even on the morning of the last day, when called as usual, at 7 A. M., dream of hardly disease. I remained with him until nine and ten o'clock in the morning, and, as before 9 P. M., I was not bid shortly after that the General was dying, and leaving everything hastened to the hotel, where I was too late to be of service, for he passed away almost as I opened the door and descended the stairs. It seems that for several years past the General has been greatly interested in the Fife and Drum, and I am inclined to think he was a communicant at all events. Chaperon, Rev. Dr. French, was called in to see him, and the General recognized him. Owing to some trouble with his mouth his false teeth were removed, so that it was difficult for any one not familiar with it to understand him, and on this occasion he could not speak at all, although wholly conscious and able to indicate his wishes. Dr. French took hold of his hand and said, "General, I am about to read the service to you, and if at any time you desire it you will let me make response, or desire to indicate your approval of the sentiments or doctrine, pray my hand in such case." Dr. French, who was deeply affected, then read the service, and every now and then the General pressed his hand, and while he uttered the concluding petition for the dying, the spirit of the General took his flight. This is a meeting of course to the general public, and particularly exciting to the mourning relatives, in regard to their dear lost ones. Please excuse me for delaying so long.

Jeff Davis.

Over one year has now elapsed since Jefferson Davis was incarcerated in Fort Monroe, after giving no longer any occasion for delaying his trial, and the announcement that it will occur in Richmond, in the early part of next month, meets with general assent. The trial will undoubtedly be the most interesting and the most important that has ever occurred. It will not only take a prominent place in the history of the country, but it will also be a precedent for the future that will be adhered to long after those who participate in it are gone. The importance of the trial is not merely the result of the prominent position which Davis occupied as the leading character in the rebellion. The chief interest centres in the fact that Davis represents all the rebels in this case—in all who engaged in the rebellion will be morally on trial through the medium of Davis. It is judicially pronounced a traitor, he can stand trial, touch every man who raised a hand against the Government. If he is acquitted, no person who engaged in the rebellion can thereafter be properly called a traitor. There is no judicial distinction, so far as the crime of treason is concerned, between Jeff Davis and a soldier of the rebel army. If it be treason to promote and encourage rebellion, every soldier who carried a gun in the rebellion would have to be tried. There are obstructions to easily removed, and as conditions of the trial.

and therefore Jeff Davis and the soldier stand upon precisely the same ground in respect to that crime. It is this feature that causes so great an interest to be felt by the people, both North and South, concerning the forthcoming trial.

## OBITUARIES OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The obituaries of Lieutenant-General Scott will occur today at West Point. The Government has decided that the ceremonies shall be worthy of the nation's late Captain, and that his remains shall receive the full measure of honor when being consigned to their last resting place. The funeral will be attended by the heads of all the army departments; by delegations from both Houses of Congress, and by a large number of other civil and military persons of distinction. The people of the whole country, also, will be present in spirit to drop a tear upon the grave of the hero. Business will be generally suspended in all the Northern cities and towns, and the outward grief of the nation will be seen in half-masted flags and other tokens of mourning. General Scott was respected and revered by his countrymen during life, and his memory will remain green in their hearts forever.

## TRIBUNALS OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

Of course, everybody remembers Monroe, the sympathetic individual, who conceived the bright idea of supplying the matrimonial market of Washington Territory by importations of blooming spinsters from the New England States. It is not yet forgotten what a sorry time he had of it here, how he was sued by disgruntled aspirants for western matrimony, and how he sat still with the echoes of worm-tainted females wringing in his ears. It now seems that his troubles here were only the commencement. From our California and Washington Territory exchanges we learn that Monroe is now running a gauntlet of prosecutions in both of these regions. So far as we can judge from the reports, is assured cargo of loveless failed to suffice demands of the Pacific coast bachelors, and consequently very few investments were made. The spinsters are now after Monroe, savagely demanding that he shall fulfill his agreement by finding them somebody to marry, and the probability is that they will distract him to such a pitch that he will run Monroe and marry the whole lot himself. Poor Monroe!

## THE IMMIGRATION MISMANAGEMENT.

The General Agent, and not the Commissioners of Immigration, is the party upon whom the responsibility rests for a usurpation that has been practised upon immigrants, at Castle Garden by railroad runners. The Commissioners receive no salary for their services, and the practical business of looking after the welfare of the immigrants devolves upon the General Agent. There is evidently need of "reconstruction" somewhere in the management of the immigrant department at Castle Garden, and we hope that a beneficial change will be soon effected.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF MASON & COTTER.

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some nature will be erected, I think we will do it in the rampart in the ground temporarily, to be removed when the monument is raised.

## Dog Suicide.

An English newspaper tells the following extraordinary story, which, if it is true, proves that a dog may, by culture, become in certain respects as unreasoning and absurd as some men, who cowardly throw away their lives to get rid of some petty and transient annoyance:

"A fine dog belonging to Mr. George Hunt of Finsbury, near London, has committed a deliberate act of suicide by drowning in the Medway at Upnor, Chatham. The dog had been suffering from hydrocephalus, and was accordingly stunned and kept as much as possible from the house. This treatment appeared to cause him much annoyance, and for some days he was observed to be moody and irritable, but still without any appearance of becoming狂。 On Tuesday morning he was seen to leave the house and proceed to an intimate acquaintance of his master's at Upnor, on the river. After walking about the river bank for some time he was seen to go into the water until he rolled over dead. His master, who was walking into the stream, where he kept his dog under water until he rolled over dead. This extraordinary act of suicide was witnessed by several persons. The manner of the death proved pretty clearly that the animal was not suffering from hydrocephalus."

## FINANCIAL NEWS, MARKETS, &c.

New York, Thursday, May 31, 6 P. M.—The afternoon quotations of the general Stock market compared with those of yesterday, of course, show a decline in price of from 1 to 1½ per cent. Government securities were very firm. Gold closed at 110½. Money was very easy towards the close of bank hours, and freely offered at 6 per cent, with some business at 5 per cent. on governments. Prime discounts were 6½ per cent. Foreign exchange was rather more than at 1½ to 1¾. On Change-to-day flour opened more active and a shade higher, but closed quiet, dull, and 6¢ lower on common grade. Wheat was steady, and 6¢ lower. Corn was heavy and 30¢ lower, under large receipts. Oats were quiet and 6¢ lower. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef was steady. Lard was firm, and Whiskey was firm. Tomorrow will be a holiday at the Stock Exchange. In honor of the memory of General Scott, the Regular Board, Open Board, Petroleum Board, Gold Room, and Produce Exchange will be closed. The banks, the brokers' offices, and the other financial institutions will be partially open.

WEEKLY SALES—FIRST BOARD.

\$5000 U. S. 6d. 10½—102½ 100 City Inv. prov'd. 10½

4000 do. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

5000 do. 10½—102½ 100 Mar. 1st, 1865

1000 do. 10½—102½ 100 Mar. 1st, 1865

2000 do. 10½—102½ 100 Penn. Cons. 10½

4500 do. 10½—102½ 100 Bowes Wm. P. 10½

8000 N. Y. Cons. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

2000 Brock C. W. 10½—102½ 100 N. Y. Cons. 10½

9000 First do. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

1000 Tenn. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

1000 Ind. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

1000 N. C. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

1000 S. C. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

5000 N. J. do. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

5000 Cal. & Alton 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

4000 Reading R. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

3000 Cal. 10½—102½ 100 do. 10½

6000 N. Y. & L. 10½—102½ 100 Mich. Cons. 10½

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